### INCIDENTS IN POLITICS.

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN OPENED. GOVERNOR HENDRICKS'S SPEECH AT INDIANAPOLIS -THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION-

A SHARP LETTER FROM SECRETARY GORHAM. George C. Gorham, secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, has written a letter in defence of the circular asking for campaign funds. . He says it has the indorsement of prominent Civil Service reformers. Ex-Governor Hendricks has opened the Indiana campaign. He spoke at Indianapolis last night on current issues, declaring that Senator Voorhees is entitled to reëlection, and that steps should be taken to oppose General Grant, who he predicted will be the Republican candidate in 1880. The Louisiana Democratic Convention met and organized. The Democratic Congressional Committee was without a quorum. The Kentucky county elections passed off quietly.

#### EX-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS SPEAKS. HE SAYS A GOOD WORD FOR MR, VOORHEES-A BID

FOR THE WORKINGMEN'S VOTES-HE ASSUMES GRANT IS TO BE THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE. INPIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5 .- The Democratic campaign was opened here to-night by ex-Governor Herdricks in a speech at Masonic Hall. After referring to the evil results of the unequal apportionment of the State by the Act of 1872, and the erme perpetrated in placing a man in the Presidential chair who, he held, was not chosen by the

Need I remind you that the next Legislature will choose a United States Senator, and that the political character of the Scuate may depend upon that choice f I suppose the support of the Democratic Legislative ticket means Mr. Voorbees for Senator, and the Republican ticket Mr. Harrison. They are both gentlemen of ability, but they represent very different political opinions and purposes. In voting directly for Senator hew would your ballot be east! You are sincere and carnest in your opinions and will not throw your rotes away upon a Legislative ticket that you know cannot be elected; nor do you wish to hold an uncertain esition between the two parties, to be bargained with er for. How, then, will you vote? Mr. Voorhees be lieves that National bank notes should be retired, and in pleu thereof there should be issued by the Government in equal amount of Trensury notes, and that the right prerogative of the Government. He also believes that Congress should provide for the taxation by States of the States Treasury notes, as other money is taxed; and he believes the policy of Gen eral Grant's Administration and of the present Adtration, in converting our debt into a foreign debt is unwise and inexpedient; and that the true policy of he Government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by making it a domestic debt, by affording the people the most favorable and practical opportunities for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States. He believes also in the restoration of the sliver doth r, with the full legal-tender quality in the payment of all debts both public and private, and that the coinage thereof should be made as free and unlimited as that of gold. If General Harrison is elected, will be support these measures or any one of them I I think the opinion he has heretofore expressed would require you to answer "No."

Referring to the labor question, Mr. Hendricks and: affording the people the most favorable and practical

form without making special mention of that cause which demands appropriate legislation for the security in its wages when employed by great corpora tions of the country. The security and lien should be made adequate, and the proceedings for its enforcement simple, speedy and cheap. You are to be told that the elayes and Southern claims, even to the bankruyt ing of the Tressury. Can it be necessary to say that the XIVth Amendment to the Constitu-The constitutional provisions are that neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or ob extion incurred in sid of insurrection or rebellion sgainst the United States, or any claim for the loss of sgams the United States, or any claim for the loss or emanetization of any slave. Any man who tells you that an obligation can be assumed or paid is violation of the Constitution deals falsely with you. I make you wit-nesses that throughout its bistory the Democratic party has been the party of economy, and exceedingly jealous of old claims against the Government. Judge the future by the past; it is a safe rule; which party has most favored these claims?

In speaking of the Administration, Mr. Hendricks

said:

Do you ask me what I think of Hayes's Southern policy! He has none. He and his administration are increable of any policy. What they have done in the South I approve. For years and years the Democratic party has demanded that the bayonet should be taken from the breasts of Southern States, and that they be left where the Constitution placed them—in absolute control of their dowestic affairs. I think you asked me about Civil Service reform. It is a sham and a lie. It costs the country less money than the whiskey frauds, etc., under Grant did, but it is more hypocritical and meaner. It was given out that efficiency is a sham and the shade of their duties and let politics sione. The Massachusetts election came on; the Attorner-General, who was from that State, wrote to effice-bidgers that they should be zoulous and active to elect the ticket, and Hayes said: "Yes; that is what it meant."

In closing his remarks, Mr. Hendricks said:

"I appeal to you to prepare for this contest and that of 1880. What considerations may I urge! Surely I has say that Democratic success will give assurance of true reform in the Cavil Service, the ultimate reduction in public expenditures and the adoption of just and liberal policies of currency and finance. But more than this will be involved in that contest General Grant will probably be the Republican candidate, and his candidacy will signify a strong Government, always prepared to hold people in control. In the midst of the present bard times thousands of mon have been thrown out of employment. Led by hope or driven by fear, they have wandered from place to piaco seeking work, until all their resources are exhausted and they are necome tramps. It is now common to attribute to them all acts of violence and public disturbances over the country. This condition is made the pretext for demanding a stronger and more arbitrary supervision and control. The goveral distress in business and the sensequent want of employment for labor have disturbed and excited the entire laboring population, and that is also arged as a reason for conterring more absolute authority, under the pretext of suppressing strikes and labor riots. Grant and a centralized and strong Government is the sontiment of his party. Upon so other ground could his nomination and election be urged. His elevation again would trample under foot be under the services and realisment of the people against a tirid term. This movement will not be easily defeated. The strackle between free institutions and the aggressions of power has never been an easy one. General Grant is fixed to lead the movement and establish the new order of things. He has the qualities and training, and is securatomed to arbitary authority and unlitary law. Juring his entire administration he maintained his party in many States by the use of the army; and his disregant of civil authority whenever it came in the way of party ambition appears th In closing his remarks, Mr. Hendricks said :

## FEDERAL OFFICERS NOT ASSESSED.

SPCRETARY GOLHAM DEFENDS THE REPUBLICAN CIECULAR ASKING FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS-THE DOCUMENT APPROVED BY CIVIL SERVICE RE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 5 .- On the 24th of July last, George C. Gorham, Sceretary of the Senwrote a letter to William Henry Smith, Collector of the Port of Chicago, in which he said: "I have seen in The New-York World an alfusion to an alleged interview between yourself and some newspaper reporter, in which you are Presented as characterizing me as a scoundrel, Mackmailer, etc., because of a printed cirtelar received by you from the Republican Congrescional Committee, signed by me as its secretary. As the circular is conched in entirely courteon language, and merely requests a contribution for campaign purposes, I cannot believe that you are correctly reported. " " I do not know in what Paper the publication was originally made. As you are a stranger to me, I have no reason to suppose that you have used the language the publication refetred to represents you to have done. I call your attention to the matter that you may have an op-

Pertunity to disclaim it if you choose to do so." On the 30th uit. Collector Smith replied that he did not make use of the language attributed to him,

As to your circular, I am opposed to political assess-harts, and have sortified to the employee of the Govern-surfunder me that they are to regard themselves as fee as all other citizens are to contribute or not con-tribute, as they choose, to the support of political organ-tications. I will not take up your time with argument in appear of this. Suffice it to say, that the abuses grow-ing out of the system of enforced assessments were con-

sidered grave enough by the leaders of the Republican party to move them to promise a reform in the Civil Service in the National Convention in 1876. \* \* You will observe from the copy of Senator Voorheer's speech, which I inclose, that the Opposition are making use of your circular.

To-day Secretary Gorham replied as follows to Collector Smith's letter:

To-day Secretary Gorham replied as follows to Collector Smith's lotter:

I am glad that I was correct in the assumption that you had been slandered in the pretended interview, and that you had not made use of the offensive language attributed to you concerning me. I did not at any time believe that you had done so. As to the circular, it contains no word, expression or innuendo conflicting in the least degree with the views expressed in your letter. There has been no assessment. The circular simply informs those to whom it is sent that this committee has been appointed to do campaign work—dwelling on the importance of the election of Republican nominers—solicits money (to be used mainly for the dissemination of documents), but does not demand it, nor claim a right to do so. Money never takes to itself legs to walk into the treasury of any association, political, religious or benevolent. Those who solicit subscriptions for such associations, as is well known, have not the power to coerce, even if they were disposed to do so. The circular informs the reader who the treasurer of the committee is, and furnishes his post-office address. It could have emmanted from the pen of the most exacting Civil Service reformer, and so far as it relates to Federal officials it underwent the scrutiny of the very embodiment of Civil Services reforms, and was approved. Mr. Curtis has criticised it in Harper's Weekly, but his editornal denomnees the circular for what it does not contain, steadily insisting that it would be perfectly right if it only contained precisely what it does contain.

This committee has not, in this circular or outside of II, orally or in writing, directly or through agents, pursued methods for the raising of money at variance either with the Cincinnati planform, the President's letter of acceptance, the editorials of Mr. Curtis, or your letter to me. My own services are rendered willingly and without compensation, and with II bad flattered myself contained rather a neat shunp speech against the Democrate, ca

the average Democratic reader, if there be any such person. I trust it will have at least one insertion in every newspaper in the country.

You are an office-bolder under Prestdent Haves, and I am not. If the Democrats carry the Lower House I believe he will be expelled from als office, unless it is prevented by force and bloodshed. Whether there would be spirit enough left in the North to resist the Northern and Southern Democracy in such a crisis, can only be determined when, if ever, that crisis shall unhappily arise. Certainly you are as free to sit by with folded names and see the Administration forced into a fight for its life as other Republicans would be, in such an event, to sit quietly by and see the beliggerents fight it out. I trust you will feel under no ectapulsion to contribute to the campaien fund. Your failure to do so will not, I assure you, bring your official head to the block. In conclusion I venture a single suggestion, which is, that I have never seen the experiment tried of a riergyman standing up in his pulpit while the contribution now was being circulated and informing the congregation that he could see mo reason why a man should give his money away, and that those who gave. The clerzymen who abstains from this dampening policy have never yet been accused of attempting by their silence to cause the robbery of these who sat in the pews in front of them. I fear that the ultra reformers, the "Unco-guid." the hitherto neglected, the uninfluential but persistent office-seckers, are anarry with this committee for not doing wrong, and that by failure to make assessments we have deprived them of a stock grievance which has long done duty in their behalf.

It is stated by the intimate friends of Mr. Geshes that the worth of the standard of the properties of the standard of the standard of the properties of the standard o

It is stated by the intimate friends of Mr. Gorham that as a matter of fact, the circular referred to in these letters was submitted by Mr. Gorham to the President before it was sent, and that Mr. Hayes said he could see no objection to it, inasmuch as contributions were merely requested.

#### MR. TILDEN'S HESITATION. HIS LACK OF DECISION DURING THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—There is much comment here to-day over Mr. Manton Marble's statement of Governor Tilden's position in regard to questions connected with the Electoral count. Several Democrats, who are in a position to be thoroughly advised in regard to all that occurred at various Democratic consultations upon questions which Mr. Marble discusses, assert, without qualification, that it was chiefly due to Mr. Tilden's hesitation at the critical moment that the Democrats of the Senate and of the House felt themselves obliged to agree to the bill creating the Electoral Commission. These gentlemen assert that Governor Tilden was fully consulted, and declare that he was found not only heattating in regard to the plans which were proposed to him, but absolutely without a plan of his own.

#### LACK OF DEMOCRATIC INTEREST. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 5 .- A meeting of the Congressional Democratic Committee was called som time since for to-day, but none of the outside members, except Chairman Blackburn, put in an appearance. Mr. Blackburn had a brief onsultation with the resident members of the committee, but nothing of consequence was done, and he will go at once to New-York to consult with the National Executive Committee. The Democrats are not particularly pleased with the lack of interest shown by the members of the committee.

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION. BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 5 .- The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day, and Genera Andrew Sherron was elected permanent chairman. The nomination for State Treasurer will probably not be made till to-morrow.

J. H. Acklin (Dem.) has been renominated by acelamation to represent the HIId District in the XLVIta Congress.

A QUIET KENTUCKY ELECTION. LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 5 .- The election to-

day passed off quietly. The entire Democratic ticket for county officers is elected by majorities ranging from 400 to 1,500.

[For Mr. Marble's Story, see Second Page.] PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINES.

WORK RESUMED IN THE SCHUYLKILL REGION. Pottsville, Penn., Aug. 5.-After a week's sion there was a general resumption of mining in the Schuyikili region this morning. The Philadelphia and Beading Company have about 542,000 tone of their August quota to mine and ship. It is thought that this will give ateady employment to all interested in the coal trade in this region for the remainder of this mouth.

A WEAK STRIKE AT A SHAMOKIN COLLIERY. POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 5 .- About 200 men and boys employed at the Buckridge Colliery, at Shame kin, struck to-day for the restoration of the 5 cents per wagon of coal mined, which was taken off during July, and submitted to at the time. As the majority of the men do not demand the restoration, and are willing to work at the reduced rate, it is thought all will be at work in a few days.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE ON A NAVAL VESSEL. NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 5 .- Custom House officers boarded the United States school-ship St. Mary's, which arrived at this port Saturday evening twenty-four days from Madeira, and seized a quantity of Thickish rues and carpets. Commander Phythian says the goods, with the exception of the gloves, were sent home by officers of the United States sulp Alliance, now at Lisbon, to their families. He professes ignorance of the law relative to customs duties. The goods will be confiscated. smuggled goods, consisting of wines, gloves, silks and

## A SEMINARY'S BAD FORTUNE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 5 .- The Robinon Female Seminary at Excter is reported to be seson Female Seminary at Excels is related to the seminary cubarrassed, owing to depreciation of its capital, nearly all of which—some \$200,000—was invested in certain canal stock in New-York. It is said there is now only about \$25,000 left to support the institutior. The building with its grounds cost about \$50,000.

WORK ON THE VERMONT CENTRAL. RICHFIELD, Vt., Aug. 5 .- A dispatch from West Farnham, Quebec, says the Central Vermont Rallway Company laid the crossing yesterday where the track intersects that of the Montreal, Portland and Bos-ton Railway, and the first train of the Central Railway passed over in the evening.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Salem Standard, which was sold by the Sherif on Saturday, was purchased by Mr. Sinickson Chew, editor of The Camden West Jersey Press, for \$14,000.

BATTIMORE, Aug. 5.—Seven prisoners escaped from the jail at Cumberland, Md., last night. They overpowered the keeper, when he was on his rounds locking the cells, and escaped.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 5.—The arbitrators appointed to decide the boundary between Ontario and the Dominion have given their award, which determines the northerly and westerly boundary of Ontario.

PORISMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 5.—The steamer Speedwell has returned to this Navy Yard, where she will remain a few days for repairs to her boiler. She will also receive a new houstupe-sengine, previous to returning to Gloucester in the interest of the Fish Commission.

#### FIGHTING IN BOSNIA.

THE REVOLUTION EXTENDING. AUSTRIAN TROOPS COMPELLED TO RETREAT-SERVIA AGITATED.

The Austrian troops who are advancing into Bosnia, along the valley of the Bosna, have been attacked at Shebsche and Maglaj. In retreating from the latter town seventy Austrian hussars were shot by Bosnian insurgents. At Citlak, in Herzegovina, there has also been fighting, resulting in slight loss to the Austrians. The Servians regard the disturbances with much uneasiness. The Russians have called on the Rhodope insurgents to evacuate part of Roumelia within ten days.

# THE AUSTRIANS RESISTED.

GRAVE DISTURBANCES IN BOSNIA AND HERZE-GOVINA-SEVENTY AUSTRIAN HUZZARS SHOT.

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878. It is reported here that the insurrection at Mostar, Herzegovina, is fomented by Montenegrins, and will be likely to lead to serious complications with Austria. It is said that the state of affairs at Mostar is worse than at Scrajevo, the capital of Bosnia; that the Governor and Mufti of Mostar have been assassinated, that the whole population are in arms, and that the Mussulmans from the surrounding country are flocking in to join the insurgents.

THE ATTACKS ON THE AUSTRIANS. The Austrian troops are meeting with armed resistance in the occupation of Bosnia. At the village of Zepee, in the Sandjak of Banjaluka, the Lussars were received with a volley, which they returned. They were again attacked at Maglaj in the Sandjak of Zwornik. At the latter place seventy Austrians were killed. The Abend Post gives with official authority the following details of the Austrian movements. "The main column of Anstrian troops," it says, "advanced into the valley of trian troops," it says, "advanced into the valley of
the Bosna after overcoming great difficulties, gaining by tact the good will of the inhabitants. Properry owners were especially fr endly to the Austrians. As the agitation had, at Serajevo, openly
assumed a communistic character, Castain Millinkovic, chief of staff, was sent from Derbend, on
August 1, with a squadron of hussars, to recennoitre the valley of the Bosna. He was seeningly
received everywhere with joy. Hearing that an insurrection was being organized at Shebsehe, a town
on the River Bosna, Captain Millinkovic proceeded
thither. He was received at the entrance of the
town with a volley of masketry. The hussars
formed for action, but perceiving that it was impossible to force an entrance to the town, they
marched back to Maglaj. There the inhabitants,
who had previously been friendly to the Austrians,
opened a heavy cross-fire upon the hussars. The
latter were obliged to pass, at a rapid pace, a defile
occupied by armed Bosnians, and in doing so
seventy of the hussars were shot. The remainder
reached the Austrian outposts."

"In Herzegovina, the Austrians advancing yesterday toward Mostar, fought a short engagement
near Citlak, with 500 insargents. Several of the
latter were killed and some made prisoners, and
four Austrians were wounded." the Bosna after overcoming great difficulties, gain-

### THE SERVIANS ALARMED.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878. A Reuter dispatch from Belgrade says the revolutionary excitement throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina is rapidly increasing as the Austrians advance, and bands of the inhabitants are collecting. Considerable uneasiness prevails in Servia at the aspect of affairs in the neighboring provinces. The Austrians were expected to enter Scrajevo to-

ROME, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878. Nothing is known here of differences between the Austrian and Italian Consuls in Bosnia, in consequence of suspected connivance on the part of the latter in the agitation.

## RESISTANCE AT CYPRUS.

Lanxica, Cyprus, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

The Turkish sub-lieutenant commanding Fort Famagosta refuses to quit that stronghold.

#### RUSSIA RESTORING ORDER. CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

The Russians bave summoned the Rhodope osurgents to evacuate the territory now occupied by them belonging to Eastern Routhelia within ten days, or the Russian forces will attack them. Two insurgent chiefs have arrived here to consult with Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador. It is believed here that the insurgents will not evacuate the territory, but they will, if alfacked, offer resistance, and throw the responsibility on the Russian Consultation of the R

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS. PESTH, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878. The Hungarian elections have commenced. So far the Liberals are overwhelmingly ahead. Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, was, however, defeated at Debreezin by Ernst Simonyi, a Rudical.

ENGLAND AND SILVER COINAGE. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878. In the House of Commons to-night Sir

George Campbell (Liberal) asked whether, now that the United States had made silver a legal-tender, the Government would consider the possibility of establishing equivalent silver coinage in the great silver-using dependencies of the Kingdom. He advocated an increase

in the amount of the sliver supee coinage. Mr. Cave (Conservative), on behalf of the Government. deprecated these proposals. He said the bi-metailie standard was very inconvenient, and that the Govern-ment's duties in regard to currency should be limited to the prevention of transl. LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1878.

In the House of Commons last night the Right Hon. Stephen Cave. Conservative, confirmed the report that the Government had decided to send a re-presentative to the Paris Monetary Conference.

#### THE PAPAL NEGOTIATIONS. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

Reuter's telegram from Rome says, in conequence of the negotiations with Prince Bismarck, the Vatican is drawing up fresh instructions for the elergy in Prussia. It is thought probable that Cardinal Lede chowski may return to Posen. It is understood that diffigurities have arisen delaying temporarily the reestab-lishment of relations between England and the Vatican.

#### THE COLUMBIA CREW COMING HOME. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

The Columbia College crew sailed in the steamer City of Berlin from Laverpool on the 1st inst. for New-York. They took with them the Visitors' Chal-longe Cup won at the Henley regatta.

## THE STEAMER NEVADA DISABLED.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878. which sailed from Liverpool August 3 for New-York, has put back in consequence of the breaking of her cylinder cover. The Williams & Guion steamer Nevada,

#### PARIS CABMEN ON STRIKE. Paris, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

The cabmen of this city have struck work, and only one-quarter of the usual number of cabs are on FEVER IN CYPRUS.

# LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

A correspondent of The Daily News, in Cyprus, reports that fever is prevalent at Nicosia, on the northern side of the island, and that seventeen men and two officers, out of a detachment of 120 stationed there, have been attacked by the disorder.

#### THE NAUTILUS BOUND FOR HAVRE. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878. The sail-boat Nautilus, which crossed the

Atlantic, has proceeded to Havre. THE GERMAN REVENUE.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

A Berlin dispatch to The Times says: "Last year's revenue of the German Central Exchequer was 15,000,000 marks (\$3,570,000) below the estimate. All branches of the customs and excise suffered from the continued depression of trade. The deficit is covered by savings from the French indemnity. The forthcom ing meeting at Heidelberg of the finance Ministers of the several German States is intended to pave the way for an increase of revenue. The discussions will cover the subject of excise and kindred topics. Herr Hobrecht,

the Prussian Minister of Finance, is said to have devised a plan for a rapid increase of indirect taxation."

### WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ATTORNEY. MOR THAT MR. NORTHRUP IS TO BE REMOVED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- When Mr. Northrup, the resent United States Attorney for South Carolina, was before the Senate for confirmation, he was bitterly assailed in executive session on the ground of inexperience, incapacity and personal unfitness for that important position. He was, however, confirmed by a small majority. A report is now current here that the Administration is thoroughly convinced of its mistake in appointing Mr. Northrup, and has decided to remove him, and appoint Special Counsel W. E. Earl, who has been so vigilant in the revenue cases in South Carolina. Mr. Northrup is represented as being very unpopular with the bar, and it is said that it is a rule rather than an exception for him to lose his cases.

#### ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF HASTY WORK. WHY THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION MAY HAVE T) SUSPEND A PART OF ITS WORK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- The Southern Claims Comnission may have to partially suspend operations. The commissioners are in doubt whether, under the act of June 19, 1878, they can retain three of their clerks and continue the services of their travelling agents, whose taking of testimony enables the commission to report on claims without the expense of summoning witnesses, and is therefore an economic measure. In 1871 the act creating the commission appropriated money for the salaries of the commissioners, office expenses, clerk hire, etc. The act of 1872 enlarged the scope of the commission and authorized the employment of three investigating or travelling agents. The act of 1873 extended the time of this act for four years. Section 3,689 of the Revised Statutes provide for expenses at the home office in Washington. The act of March 3, 1877, extended and continued the three acts first mentioned, and extended the terms of

three acts first mentioned, and extended the terms of the commissioners until 1879. The act of June 19, 1878, does away with the travelling agen s, reduces the clerical force, and repeals the section of the Re-vised Statutes mentioned above. The question now is: Are the acts of 1871, 1872 and 1873 still to be regarded as in force? The question has been referred to the First Controller for his decision. The commissioners say that the act of the last session virtually destroys their ability to go on with the settlement of Southern claims.

#### CONGRESSIONAL BLUNDERS. EVERYBODY ASKING FOR INTERPRETATIONS OF THE ACTS OF THE XLVTH CONGRESS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 5 .- Some of the laws passed near the close of the last session of Congress are worded so vaguely as to give those charged with enforcement a great deal of trouble. Chief Clerk Adams, of the House, has submitted to the First Controller at least fifty questions. asking for the construction of different sections of the appropriation bills. In the meantime many employés and others are awaiting their dues. It is said at the Controller's office that there is a want of precision in wording these laws, and that the office is overrun with questions demanding opinions of the law officers. These requests come from nearly every branch of the public service.

### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL A NEW CALL FOR FIVE-TWENTY BONDS. Washington, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

The Treasury Department this afternoon sated the sixty-fifth call for the redemption of 5-20 conds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for \$5.000. 000, of which \$2,500,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after November 5, when the interest will cease. The

and after November 5, when the interest will cease. The feliowing are the descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1865; namely: \$50—No. 69.501 to No. 70,000, both inclusive; \$100—No. 120,001 to 123,000, both inclusive; \$500—No. 84,001 to No. 56,000, both inclusive; \$1,000—No. 187,001 to No. 163.500, both inclusive; Total, \$2,500,000.

Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of July, 1870," as follows: \$100—No. 18,451 to No. 18,550, both inclusive; \$1,000—No. 10,251 to No. 10,701 to No. 10,750, both inclusive; \$1,000—No. 10,251 to No. 10,000, both inclusive; \$1,000—No. 10,251 to No. 10,000, both inclusive; \$5,000—No. 10,251 to No. 10,000, both inclusive; Total, \$2,500,000.

NEGLECTING THE NAVIGATION LAWS. The failure of vessels trading along th lakes and with the United States and Canada to renew their licenses and take out clearance papers is giving our authorities unusual trouble this season. The Revenue Marine cutters report several delinquencies daily, and a number of vessel owners have been arrested and their

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day

Mints during July was 2,033,100, and their value \$3,627,983. The total number of pieces coined at the United States

Secretary McCrary has returned from his visit to the West, and Secretary Thompson from his Navy Yard in-spection tour. Assistant Secretary of State Seward has also returned from his home on the Hudson River.

The Secretary of War had a long interview with the President to-day, during which affairs on the Mexican order were the subject of attention. The Mexican overnment still insists that it is doing all in its power, good faith, to repress the depredations on the Texas

The President was visited to-day by a very large num ser of colored persons, who are on an excursion to this city from Richmond, Lynchburg and other places in Virginia. All who called at the Executive Mansion were admitted to the President's office, and had an opportunity of shaking hands with the President.

### MORTGAGING THE METROPOLITAN ROAD A SECOND MORTGAGE FOR \$900,000 A MILE-IM-

PORTANT NEWS SUPPRESSED IN THE REGISTER'S The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company

effected a mortgage, dated July 10, 1878, to the Central Trust Company, for \$600,000, or \$120,000 a mile, of the double track of the road, as it should be completed. This instrument was recorded in the Register's Office, and duly published. Since then the same company has effected a second mortgage, the particulars of which seem to have been suppressed, for some reason or other, in the Register's Office -a mortgage of a much more important character than the first one. This second mortgage covers seventeen pages of foolscap. It appears to have been put away in the Register's Office, in a place where contrary to the usual prac tice, the reporters could not find it. It was issued July 11, 1878, to Henry M. Alexander and Charles H. Francklin, trustees of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, to secure an additional loan of \$900,000 a mile on the road. The mortgage bears 7 per cent interest, coupons payable April and October, free from Government tax.

The entire road, with the franchises, building, materials, rolling stock and rights of any nature or kind soever, are deeded to the trustees, to secure bond. The instrument is signed by William R. Garrison, president, and John R. Body, treasurer. The title of the bond is the "Second mortgage income bond of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad," a loan authorized by the Board of Directors July 5, 1878. This mortgage is recorded in Liber 1,409, page 1, but the volume has been kept out of reach of the reporters.

CRIMES AND CASUALITES-BY TELEGRAPH. PORT LAMBTON, Ont., Aug. 5.—Charles Roberts, chemist of Detroit, was drowned here yesterday while San Francisco, Aug. 5.—John P. Warner, in a quarrel yesterday, shot and killed William J. Wilson, a native of New-York. Both men were members of the Fire Depart

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 5.—In a stage coach accident at Fort Spring, W. Va., this afternoon, J. B. Peyton's leg was broken. He is a promi-nent lawyer, and clerk of the West Virginia Legislature. The other passengers were not seriously injured. CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The boiler of an engine run-ning a saw-mill at Enterorise, W. Va., exploded on Satorday, killing ucorge Arery, John Parr and Frank Dilworth, and seriously wounding Dent Park and three other persons. THE NATIONALS.

THEIR GREAT ACTIVITY.

FORMIDABLE PROPORTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA-KEARNEY'S ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN BOSTON. The National party is very active in Pennsylva nia, and is said to be very formidable the coal and oil regions. Some account the party's doings in other States is given below. Dennis Kearney, California agitator, addressed a very large meeting in Boston yesterday, and was enthusiastically received. He spoke in his usual style, and had many good words to say for General Butler.

THE PARTY HARD AT WORK. THE FORMIDABLE PROPORTIONS OF THE NEW PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA-HARD WORK IN OTHER STATES-A NEED OF REPUBLICAN

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CAPE MAY, N. J., Ang. 5 .- One of the most renarkable and alarming features of the National-Greenback movement is the early activity and persistent diligence of its leading men. The new party is everywhere first in the field, and while the husbandmen of the old political organizations have slept, the enemy has been sowing the tares of inflation and repudiation in the unoccupied ground. The Nationals have not waited for conventions to be held and nominations to be made before opening the campaign, but have sent out their agents months in advance into almost every village and hamlet, to preach their doctrines, distribute documents, put their newspapers into circulation, organize clubs and make ready for getting out a large vote in the Fall.

Cape May is a sort of Summer Mecca of Pennsylvania politicians. There have been recently no formal gatherings here, but the party leaders come and go from day to day, and at all times a dozen or more of them may be seen lounging about the hotels. Senator Cameron was here until a few days ago, and of course was surrounded by a coterie of his party friends. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, the upper and lower coal basins and the oil regions, are still represented by men prominent in local politics and identified with one or the other of the old parties. Nationals are not as frequently met with, but one of their representative men, David Kirk, of Pittsburg, the Greenback candidate for Congress in Mr. Errett's district, registered a few days ago at

Every Pennsylvanian with whom I have talked, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, has borne witness to the early activity of the Nationals in the section of the State in which he resides. In Allegheny County the Greenbackers had their ticket early in the field, and their candidates have been for weeks upon the stump. The new party has assumed very formidable proportions in Pittsburg. It cast 6,300 votes there last year, and nobody seems to know what to expect of it in the election of next November. Prominent Democrats say that they anticipate more trouble from it than from the Republicans, and I don't think those with whom I have conversed feel very sanguine of success. I believe, in fact, that they would not be much disappointed it a Greenbacker should be elected to Congress from the Allegheny District. There has been some misunderstanding among the Republicans of Pittsburg, which it is hoped will be satisfactorily arranged; if it is not, there is little chance of their making a successful contest.

The same activity of the Nationals is mentioned by gentlemen whom I have met from the oil regions and the northern tier of Pennsylvania counties. The development of the Greenback sentiment there and in some of the southern counties of New-York has been simultaneous, and has been managed by the same men. When I was in Elmira fwo weeks ago, some of the Nationalist speakers from that city were over in Pennsylvania, holding meetings in the country towns, and, I was told, had been engaged in this work for months. In Chemung County, New-York, the Greenback party began its work immediately after its victory in No vember, 1877, and has been at it ever since, not only at home but in the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania. The Nationals say that their growth in numbers has been rapid and uninterrupted throughout that whole section, and there can be no doubt that they will exhibit very great, perhaps unexsected strength at the polls. The constant reiteration of inflation sophistries, with no organized attempt to prevent their acceptance by people who have given little or no study to financial questions, cannot fail to produce disastrous results.

The residents of the coal regions whom I have met at Cape May have been Democrats, and they concede to the Nationals a majority of the votes both in the upper and lower basins. Without having visited either of these regions, and being obliged, therefore, to form opinions from information obtained in fragments from men, some of whom I am not well enough acquainted with to be able to weigh their assertions with sufficient care, and arrive at conclusions in which I have very great confidence, I have an impression that Nationals will be returned to the Legislature from all or nearly all the districts in the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Hazleton, Wyoming and Lackawanna regions, and that they will carry their local tickets in each of the counties where coal is mined in any considerable quantities. The certainty that the next Legislature, of Penn-

sylvania, which is to choose a United States Senator in the place of Mr. Cameron, will contain a considerable number of Nationals, and the possibility that they will hold the balance of power, makes the contest in that State an exceedingly interesting one. Unfortunately, the past record of the Republican party, and of some of its representative men, is not such as to enable it to reap the full advantage of the Greenback movement. There is no doubt that a large majority of the Republicans are in favor of hard money, while the Democrats as a rule lean toward Greenbackson, if they are not in full accord with the Nationals. Leaving out other issues, and dividing parties in Pennsylvania on currency and financial questions alone, the party which stood up for the preservation of the National credit would certainly win, but there are as yet no signs of any such canvass as this. The Nationals alone have thus far been aggressive, and they seem likely to reap the reward of their activity in many local successes New-York and Pennsylvania are not the only States in which the Greenbackers have been first in the field. In Maine and New-Hampshire they be gan their campaign in the Spring, working almost as earnestly in the former of these two States, where the election does not occur until September, as in the latter, in which the vote was cast several months ago. In Illinois they made an early demonstration, and in Michigan they have already put several candidates in nomination. A gentleman from the last named State, whom I met here yesterday, says that the Nationals called their local conventions very early, and that in his journeyings over the State in May and June, he found them holding meetings at nearly every little village, as though the election was to take place within a week or two. In Michigan they have also captured some Republicans who would hardly be suspected of sympathizing with their pe entiar purposes or accepting their ideas. Ex-Representative George Willard, for instance, a man who has made the science of finance a study, and is well read, not only in the American literature of the subject, but also in that of European countries, was a candidate before the Greenback Convention of his district for the nomination for Congress, but was beaten, after a long struggle, by Mr. John Dawson, a farmer, who has never displayed any talent or had any experience to fit him for the position. The contest in that district will be between Mr. McGowen, the present Republican Representative, who has been renominated, and the National candidate-Mr. Dawson-with the chances greatly in favor of the former. It yet remains to be seen what effect the work Sam Cary and his as-

sociates have done in Michigan will have.

These facts suggest the proper course for the Re-

publican party everywhere to adopt. The longer the Nationals are allowed to occupy the political field alone, the more mischief they will do. Peter Cooper's Advocate is circulated by the thousand in all the States I have named. The regular subscription price of it is only 25 cents a year, and the publishers of it accept 10 cents a year where they cannot collect more. In some places it is given away to everybody who will read it. Another paper which the Nationalist leaders are circulating, and which is the accepted organ of the new party in sections where Mr. Shupe is repudiated, is The Irish World. Besides these, there are innumerable local sheets published and read, and millions of tracts are distributed. The bad effects of all this cannot be counteracted in a day, and the sooner the Republicans get to

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

KEARNEY'S SCATTERED THOUGHTS. AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN BOSTON-HE SPEAKS SOME GOOD WORDS FOR BUTLER AND ABUSES A NUMBER OF OTHER PEOPLE AND THE ASSOCIATED

work the larger will be the vote they will poll.

Boston, Aug. 5 .- Dennis Kearney was formally received at Fancuil Hall this evening by of the largest gatherings ever held within crowd could gain entrance, and during the pro-ceedings an overflow meeting of immense proportions was held in the square. The crowd was noisy, enthusinstic and reckless, but withal, good-natured Within the hall the heat was intense, and, following the example of Kearney, a majority of the audience were soon in their shirt-sleeves. E. M. Chamberlain, presided, and spoke briefly. Some one called out "Butler." when there was a loud outburst- and three cheers for Butler were given with great enthusiasm. The speaker was pleased at the demonstration, and requested the audience to shout again at the name of Butler, when still louder applause ensued. In concluding, the speaker said:

ough the capitalists are hitting us now, the time He then introduced Dennis Kearney, who was received

He then introduced Dennis Kearney, who was received with uproarious cheers.

Mr. Chairman and fellow-workingmen and women for Boston: On behalf of the workingmen of the Pacific coast, I thank you for this grand and enthusiastic reception. In order to beat responsive to the popular will and expression that went up from this meeting to-night when a certain man's name was mentioned. I feel like bringing a message of greeting and love to the man who is lesser than Macbeth, yet greater—to that fiery and incomparable Rupert of debate ["Good boy"], to that chivairous and white-plumed Navarre of the rostrum—gallant, gifted, giorious Butler. (Great applianse and cries of "Say it again.") We bid him take neart and hope, and hope that he will receive the reward from the workingmen of Massachusetts he so justly merits for his bold and outspoken action in behalf of down-trodden humanity. [Applause.]

With the remark, " It is getting hot, Mr. Chairman," Mr. Kearney at this point took off his coat, and loosened his cravat, amid loud cheers and laughter. Continuing

ins speech, he said:

I sm sorry, friends, that we are not rich enough to be able to hire Beecher to knock the bottom out of h—l. [Laughter.] What means this outpouring of people! What means this outpouring of people! What means this grand tidal wavef what is the matter with the country, that the workingmen are arising from North to South, from West, to East! To do what! To take charge of their own affairs. [Applause.] And here, upon the Altar of Liberty, Mr. President, here, where the sun first dawned upon the infant brow of liberty, here, where free men and free women have spoken, here, in the second century of the independence of America, we find a natural and popular nprising of the people. This vast uprising of the people. This vast uprising of the people. The vast uprising of the people is not mean death to the railroad robber and the lecherous, thieving bondholder! [Applause.] And does it not mean political oblivion to the rancorous, villanous political bummer! [Applause.]

The speaker then alluded to the method by which the his speech, he said:

The speaker then alluded to the method by which the meeting had been organized as contrasted with the manner of the "Far West," where the chairman was nominated by the people present. He continued ;

nominated by the people present. He continued:

My Fellow Countrymen: As the representative of the poor working classes, I appear
before you to-night [applause, cries of "600d"]
with no classic language with which to fool
my hearers. [Applause.] Believing the English
language contains in the neighborhood of 60,000 words,
I am in the possession of a few hundred of those words,
and use them—my humble, plain, unvariabled words—
to extel virtue and condemn robbery. [Applause.]

The speaker then paid his respects to the press and

The speaker then paid his respects to the press and the Associated Press:

Newspapers from the earliest days of printing have been more in the interest of cut-throats, political bilks, daylight thieves and midnight assaesins. Greet applanse and laughter, and cries of "Put that it The Herald."]
For reporters of the press I have great respect. [Laughter.] They are workingmen like ourselves, working for bread and butter. [Laughter.] Bat the villainous, serpent-like imps of hell. [Laughter.] The first tulef that comes along with a purse of gold, stolen from the masses, offers it to a newspaper proprietor and boys a column of newspaper. [Laughter and applaus.] He uses the paper for his own corrupt purposes, but newspaper men that sell their columns to such men deserve the condemnation of all honest men. [Applause.] I received this afternoon a copy of The and appears. He uses the paper for most actually purposes, but newspaper men that sell their columns to such men deserve the condemnation of all honest men. (Applause.) I received this afternoon a copy of The San Francisco Chronicle containing a dispatch from New-York, or Boston—its all the same [anghter]—and, to enlighten the great masses upon the manner that news is transmitted from the Atlante to the Pacific, I will read an extract as it was transmitted through the Associated Press [anghter and hisses]—a villamous, thieving, intamous band of scallawass [anghter] that are aiming to control public opinion. If the workingmen of the United States possessed within their breasts a single spark from which a tiome of free dom could be fained, they would not permit such monsters to live in their midst; they would control these telegraphs, they would burl these infernal lying scallaways from power, and select honest men to transmit plain, unvarnished news. [Applause.] I did not intend to ridenle the Associated Press; but after receiving a copy of The San Francisco Chronicle, a bold, outspoken newspaper [A voice; "Then we don't object to it"]—I don't care of course how I look; that's my business. [Laughter and applause.] As for ungrammatical seutences and ungrammatical sechesfor \$2.50 I can always hire a man to write a grammatical angle the properties of the state that the country is run to perdition by a band of classic thieves and logal pirates. [Applause.] What the workingmen want is common bortesty and common sense—better guides than classic attainment.

Mr. Kearney then read from The San Francisco Chemiste a dispatch which he attributed to the Asso

Mr. Kearney then read from The San Francisco Chronicle a dispatch which he attributed to the Asso-ciated Press (not one word of which was sent by the Associated Press agent). It said: "Kearney looks like an average Irish workingman." To this, he said, he was an American citizen, had been here twenty years, and had brought a suit of clothes and a head full of brains with him to help to develop the country. He would like to see a single American who had brought so much. [Great applause and laughter.] Referring to the expression, " In the train which brought him here rode no despots or aristocrats," he said, "That was the only truth in the dispatch." [Laughter.] He

was the only that it are the designated particularly reports and particularly reports sent by the Associated Press, and particularly reports sent by the Associated Press, a band of pirates. [Laughter and applause.] The speaker spoke of the origin and srowth of the workingmen's movement in California, "that deve the Democratic thief and the Republican robber out of the State." Speaking of his personal experiences he said:

the State." Speaking of his personal experiences he said:

"Now I can say what I please in California despite the hell-hounds that infest it. To-night, my fellow-eitizens, I hope you will profit by my advice, which is to pool all your issues—put all your issues into one pot. [Applianse.] And on next November you will be able to announce victory for the honest workingmen of Massachusetts. Drop all other issues, and get to-gether for bread and butter. [Loud applianse.] Are you going to do it! All in favor of pooling issues hold up their annals. [All hands were raised.] All opposed. [No sign.] Now I hope no one will state to-morrow that this was not an unanimous meeting—annalmous to fight for a common cause. " "We have got the power to do with this Government as we please. We propose to take advantage of that power, and use it from this day forth. I know the workingmen of Massachusetts will succeed."

## FATAL JUMP FROM A BRIDGE.

A FOOLHARDY FEAT ENDS IN A YOUNG MAN'S DEATH, Just below the falls of the Passaic River at Paterson, the water rushes through a narrow gorge spanning it is a light iron bridge, about seventy-five feet from the water. The water in the gorge is from forty to fifty feet deep. Near by stands the trunk of a dead tree from which "Sam Patch" jumped into the water below, many years ago. For several years venturesome boys emulated his feat. As a number of them were injured, the soolish practice was given up for some time. It was revived about ten days ago by a boy. Then a few days after two expert awimmers, William Rosells, a Frenchman, age nineteen and Thomas Doolan, age twenty-two, jumped from the bridge.

Sunday afternoon the high ground in the neighbor-Sunday afternoon the high ground in the neighborhood of the falls was crowded with people, as the water was high. About 5 p.m. Doolan and Roselle climbed up the high railing at the side of the bridge. Roselle jumped first and struck feet foremost. Doolan jumped after, but struck flat on his breast. He made no effort to awim, and sank at once. Roselle awam to the place where Doolan disappeared, but the body did not arise to the surface. The tragic affair caused great cretement in Paterson, and nearly ten thousand persons visited the spot, and watched the parties engaged in dredging for the body.